

I wake this morn, and all my life  
Is freshly mine to live;  
The future with sweet promise rife,  
And crowns of joy to give.

New words to speak, new thoughts to hear,  
New love to give and take;  
Perchance new burdens I may bear,  
For love's own sweet sake.

New hopes to open in the sun,  
New efforts worth the will,  
Or tasks with yesterday begun  
More bravely to fulfill.

Fresh seeds for all the time to be,  
Are in my hand to sow,  
Whereby, for others and for me,  
Undreamed-of fruit may grow.

In each white daisy 'mid the grass  
That turns my foot aside,  
In each uncurling fern I pass,  
Some sweetest joy may hide.

And if, when eventide shall fall  
In shade across my way,  
It seems that naught my thoughts recall  
But life of every day;

Yet if each step in shine or shower  
Be where Thy footsteps trod,  
Then blessed be every happy hour  
That leads me nearer God.

—Chambers' Journal.

## AN AVARICIOUS FRATRICIDE.

Among the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania were Samuel and George Witherspoon, the former a bachelor, the latter—his elder brother—a widower, with two children, a girl and a boy. They bought adjoining half-sections of land on Raccoon creek, about twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, and there settled down to the monotonous business of agricultural occupation. On the 12th of October, 1829, the two brothers went out together squirrel-hunting. That afternoon George Witherspoon was shot through the heart. Sam, who carried the sad intelligence to a neighbor's house, said that the shooting was purely accidental. He and George had got a good string of squirrels during the forenoon, and at midday sat down by a little spring to take a lunch. When their lunch was completed, George reached for the muzzle of his gun, which was lying on the ground a little before him, and drew it toward him. A small projecting root caught the hammer. He gave a sharp pull, the root broke, the hammer descended, and the gun, going off, sent a rifle ball through his heart. Everything seemed to corroborate this story. The debris of their lunch at the point indicated by Sam, the direction of the bullet, even the broken bullet, were all so many silent but convincing witnesses. The demonstrative grief of the surviving brother removed the last shade of doubt which any one might have entertained. But crimes were more infrequent in those days than they now are, and people were proportionally less suspicious. George was buried, and Samuel, without question, assumed the duties of executor of his brother's estate.

On the 19th of January following, the son of the deceased farmer, a lad of about twelve years of age, after three days of violent fever and delirium, died. The ignorant country quack doctor who attended him said that "it was some sort of quick fever carried him off," and an alleged fear of contagion was made the excuse for hurrying the boy's corpse into a grave. Sam mourned again, loud and long, and people sympathized with him, and said, one to another, how hard a time the Witherspoons had had, and how they pitied poor Sam for the terrible afflictions and bereavements which had fallen upon him.

In the May following, Ruth Witherspoon, Sam's niece, a beautiful girl, eighteen years old, began to evince signs of failing health. She was growing pale and thin, a hectic flush often burned in her cheek, and she complained of a low fever internally. William Elder, the young man to whom she was engaged to be married, viewed these symptoms with alarm. The quack doctor was summoned again, and oracularly declared that "Ruth was all right; nothing but a sort of spring fever; blood too rich; only needs a little medicine to thin it down." But this "thinning down" medicine did no good, neither did the various remedies and "fearful" teas prescribed by all the old women in the neighborhood. Ruth grew thinner and weaker steadily, and the flush burned steadily now in her transparent cheek. There was but one person in the community who did not look upon her illness as a "dispensation of All-Wise Providence." That person was William Elder. He suspected, but he scarcely knew what, so vague were his ideas of crime. But, consider the matter as he might, he could not rid himself of an impression that Ruth's illness was in some way responsible for her sickness.

While he was in this frame of mind, young Elder learned one evening that the next day Samuel Witherspoon was going to Pittsburgh. Obeying an impulse for which he could have given no explanation, Elder mounted a good saddle-horse, and starting an hour ahead, preceded to the city the man whom he had sent himself to watch. When Samuel Witherspoon drove off the rude horse-ferry-boat then used to cross the Monongahela, and up the steep and muddy road to the town, a rough-looking tramp, with ragged clothing and grimy countenance, trudged along on foot behind him. After Samuel Witherspoon had stabled his horse at the Farmers' Inn, and in the early evening made his way out into the dimly-lighted streets, he had taken the trouble to look behind him, he would have seen that same tramp still trudging along in his wake. But he did not look back. He went straight on until he arrived at a drug store two squares distant from the Farmers' Inn. Into that store he turned and bought something, while the tramp watched him through the window. Then Samuel Witherspoon went back to his inn and went to bed.

As soon as he was out of sight of the

## The Deaf-Blind's Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME IV.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

NUMBER 26.

drag store, the tramp darted in and inquired what he had bought. There were no regulations in those days concerning the sale of poisons, or, if any existed, they were never enforced. As has already been remarked, people were not so suspicious in those days as they have since become.

The druggist replied, without hesitation: "Cream of tatar and arsenic."

"What did he want arsenic for?" asked the young man, in surprise.

"To kill rats in his barn," he said, replied the poison-vender.

An hour later the tramp was seated with Dr. Forsythe, in his office on Penn street, learning from him the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic, and the treatment to be adopted for neutralization of its effects.

Three hours before daybreak, William Elder, having thrown off his disguise as a tramp, mounted his horse at the door of a little Pennsylvania tavern, and started homeward. A bribe of five dollars, an enormous sum in that primitive time, induced the ferryman to make an extra trip across the river, for his benefit, long before the usual hour for the boat's running, and when the sun was fairly up, William Elder was well on his way back to Raccoon creek.

Upon arriving at home he made it his first duty to call upon Ruth Witherspoon, and, after enjoining strict silence upon her, told her what he had discovered, and directed her procedure in a course which he hoped would enable him to penetrate the dark mystery overshadowing her. Late that evening Samuel Witherspoon returned home. The way was long, and his progress with a heavily laden wagon had been slow. He had bought a barrel of whiskey, some flat and rod iron, a keg of nails, a barrel of sugar, and other miscellaneous things. When all these had been unloaded and stowed away in appropriate places, and the weary horses were stabled and fed, he entered the kitchen and said to Ruth, who was preparing his supper:

"You often complain of being thirsty, Ruth, and I have brought home for you something nice, that I think will do you good."

The girl looked at the label upon the parcel which he drew from his pocket, and read "Cream of Tartar."

"Oh, I know that," said she; "you mix it with sugar and water, and it tastes like lemonade. Thank you, Uncle, you are very kind."

"Well, since you know how to prepare it, fix up a pitcherful and give me a glass, for I'm tired and dry," rejoined her uncle, seating himself.

Ruth did as she was bidden, offered a glass to her uncle, saw him drink, and then herself took a glassful. As she drank it she could not help thinking how unjust William had been to poor, kind Uncle Samuel.

Uncle Samuel wanted some buttermilk for his supper, and Ruth had to go to the spring-house for it. Taking up a candle she tripped out. He arose from his seat, and through the window watched the twinkle of the light she carried, until it disappeared beyond the edge of the little bank below which the spring-house stood. Then he turned quickly, drew a small package from his pocket, and, opening it, poured half its contents into the pitcherful of acidulated water, which Ruth had set upon a shelf of the pantry, and sank into his seat again to await her return.

From his attitude of expectation, Samuel Witherspoon was aroused by his niece calling him. He stepped out. Several cows had got out of the barnyard where they had been penned, and were eating off the young sprouts of corn in an adjoining field. He drove them back, fixed up the fence, and returned to his supper. Meantime the pitcher had disappeared. He supposed that Ruth had carried it into her room, and forbore mentioning it, being quite content to await results. She could have told him differently had she chosen to do so. She might have told him that as she entered the kitchen she saw her lover, William Elder, letting himself down from the little garret where she had hidden him, and where peering through the chinks between the rough hewn "punches" or slabs, which formed the ceiling, he had watched all Uncle Samuel's actions. She might further have told him that William snatched up the pitcher, and turning to her with a pale face hurriedly said:

"Don't ask me why, Ruth, you will know soon enough," upon which unsatisfactory communication he had rushed out into the night in a direction opposite to that taken by Uncle Samuel in his chase after the cattle. But of all this she told him nothing, and he complacently ate his supper, filled his pipe, and sat him down for a smoke at the kitchen door. At bed-time he retired to his room. Ruth—after setting a baking of bread in pans by the kitchen fire—also retired, but not to sleep. Her mind was full of vague doubts and dread.

When Uncle Samuel got up the next morning and found Ruth getting breakfast, he could not repress some marks of astonishment. He asked her how she felt, and stared wonderingly when she replied:

"Better than usual."

He could not understand it. In the seclusion of the barn he drew the lit-

tle package from his pocket again, and carefully read its label: "Arsenic—poison."

Yes, there could be no doubt about it. "She must be getting used to it," he soliloquized. "I'll have to try something else."

After breakfast he had new matter for surprise in a call made upon him by William Elder and three or four of his friends. They insisted that he should go with them to Elder's house, and he went. When they arrived there, William Elder silently offered him a glass of sham lemonade. He declined drinking. He recognized the pitcher from which it was poured. Then they showed him the carcass of a dog, and Elder said:

"That dog died from one drink of that stuff which I poured down his throat."

Samuel Witherspoon felt his throat becoming parched. He turned pale, and replied huskily, with an attempt at bravado.

"Well, I'm sure I don't know, nor care, why you choose to poison your dog."

"I did it to try the stuff you prepared for your niece."

"It is false! I prepared nothing for her."

"I saw you do so. You have still the remainder of the poison in your pocket. See if he has not, boys."

Despite a desperate resistance, Samuel Witherspoon was seized and searched. The tell-tale package of poison was readily found.

"You were murdering Ruth slowly, with the same poison you used to take her brother's life," said William, accusingly.

"No! no!" exclaimed the trembling wretch. "I never harmed the boy."

"We will soon know whether you did or not. Two men have gone to the graveyard to take up his body. If you have given him arsenic, as I believe, it will have in a great measure prevented decomposition. Come, let us follow to the graveyard."

Samuel Witherspoon refused to go to the boy's grave and look upon his work. When they strove to force him to do so, he threw himself upon the ground, and in an agony of terror confessed his hideous crimes.

He not only admitted his attempt upon Ruth's life, and his poisoning of her little brother, but he voluntarily confessed to having shot his brother George, and told how he had arranged all the circumstantial evidence for the corroboration of his story concerning that tragic event.

A constable was sent for to take the assassin to Pittsburgh jail for trial. There were some in the excited crowd who talked of lynch law for him, but they were in a minority. Pending the arrival of the constable, Samuel Witherspoon was confined in a room, the door and window of which were guarded, but when that official arrived, the prisoner could not be found. Upon investigation, it was found that he had crawled up the chimney to the roof, jumped from a lower shed roof to the ground, and made good his escape.

One of the McDonalds brought forward a Scotch shepherd dog to track the fugitive. The beast sniffed with an air of disgust at Samuel's shoes, which he had thrown off, listened as if fully comprehending his master's instructions, and then trotted off toward the neighboring woods. His master and the other men followed him; but the beast was swift, and soon got out of sight, steering straight toward a singular geological formation on the bank of the Raccoon creek, known then and ever since as the Devil's Backbone. This is a long and very narrow ridge, rather than a hill, with very steep sides, and on the other forms a precipice, from the top of which one can look down 200 feet to the bed of the creek. It resembles a gigantic wall. A crest of pine trees and cedars adorns its brow on each side, while here and there, on shelves and ledges of rocks upon the steep sides, trees cling and flowers bloom upon such slight foundations that it seems as if each breath of wind would tear them loose and hurl them down. Upon the face of this wall, overlooking the creek, there are many deep indentations—scars made by the elements—where damp and frost and summer's sun have honeycombed the rock into small caves, by curiously eating out its softer portions.

The barking of the dog far in the van caused the pursuers to hasten their steps. When they overtook the animal they found him giving tongue furiously at Samuel Witherspoon, who, having clambered two-thirds of the way up that rocky wall, now stood at bay before the entrance of one of the small caves spoken of. He tried to drive the dog away with stones, but could not, and only succeeded in so buying himself until his pursuers had seen and recognized him. Then the consciousness seemed to come to him at once that flight was impossible. Standing out on the edge of the ledge, at a dizzy height, he shouted to those below him:

"You have hunted me to death, but you will never see me in a jail or on the gallows. I have confessed my crimes. Avarice drove me to them. It is true that I became an assassin, but I have too

much pride left to suffer my punishment from any other hands than my own. God forgive me—if there is a God."

When he finished speaking, he sprang from the face of the cliff, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

## Those Circus Bills.

AN AGED FEMALE ACROBAT CONFUTES A MODEST YOUNG MAN.

She had one in her hand, as she came up the stairs, and she didn't say a word until after she had wiped her spectacles, placed them on her nose, unfolded the bill, and read a few of the headlines.

She was old-fashioned in looks. There were strings to her bonnet, she had no bustle, her gray hair was combed down smoothly, and there were only eleven yards in her black alpaca dress.

"Young man, don't you know that circuses are awful liars and humbugs?" she finally inquired.

The man at the table leaned back in his chair and refused to express an opinion.

"Well, I know it," she continued in a positive tone, "and I believe they git wuss every day. Now see here—listen to this: 'A gorgeous panorama of amazing wonders—a gigantic combination of astonishing acrobatic talent.' That's all right on the poster, but hev they got 'em I'd like to see one o' them animals."

"You're laboring under a mistake, madam. It means a grand display of natural curiosities, and informs the public that the proprietor has secured many first-class acrobats—the chaps who stand on their heads, turn head over heels, and cut up so many monkey-shines."

"It does, eh?" she mused; "wal, do you believe it takes a smart person to keel over?"

"Well, one has to have a good deal of training."

"They do, eh?" she remarked, as she put her umbrella in the corner and spit on her hands; "I'll show you that you are deceived! I'm an old woman, but if I can't—"

"Madam, hold on—don't do it!" exclaimed the man behind the table.

"I can flop right over there and never shake my bonnet," she said, as she rose up.

"I know you can, madam, but don't. I am here alone, and I—I don't want you to. I'd rather you wouldn't. If you are determined on it, I shall leave the room."

"Well, you know I can do it, and that's enough. You may be right about what that means, but see here—hear this: 'The highways ablaze with resplendent chariots—the grandest pageant on earth.' I've bin to lots of circuses, young man, and I never saw a pageant yet. If they had one the door of his cage wasn't open."

"You are also in error there. The bill refers to the fact that the great number of wagons, chariots, &c., make up a sight worth seeing as they pass along the street."

"Um-m-m," she muttered as she folded the bill over: "I don't see why they couldn't have said so then. And now see here—read that: 'Sig. Govinoff, in his aerial flights.' Now, then, is that a box constructor or a cundurango?"

"It is a man, madam—one of the performers. His real name is probably Jones, but that isn't grand enough, and so they put him down as 'Sig. Govinoff.' He is the man who jumps off a rope, turns over twice, and comes down all right."

"He is, eh? Well, if he's got an idea that he's the smartest man alive I want to disappoint him. I never did try to turn over twice, but I'll do it right here and now or break my neck. Git the things off'n that table!"

"Stay, madam—don't. I wouldn't have you do it for fifty dollars."

"Just once!"

"For heaven's sake, madam, get down off'n this table—here's a dollar if you won't do it!"

"I don't want your money, and I won't try it if you're so scared, but I don't want no circus going around talking about a fight and deceiving the people!"

She sat down, the young man wiped the sweat off his brow, and presently she remarked:

"And here's another thing, right here: 'A sparkling asterisk, flashing across the field of the cloth of gold—Mons. Gonorique in his great delineations of human character.' I'd like to know who she is!"

"Madam, that's a man—a man who delineates character."

"How?"

"Why, he makes up faces—expresses mirth, sorrow, joy, and so forth."

"He does, eh? Well, what's that to blow about? Make up faces—see here!"

And she shut her eyes, ran her tongue out, and looked like the bottom of a brass kettle which had been kicked in by a mule.

"They are humbugs, sir!" she said as she drew her tongue in, "and d'ye s'pose I'd pay fifty cents to go to one?"

"They are quite entertaining as a general thing."

"They are, eh? Entertaining, eh? Well, if I can't do more entertaining in five minutes than a circus can do all day I'll leave my bonnet up here! Here,

hold on to this chair!"

"Madam, I earnestly hope you are not going to perform any tricks."

"I haint, eh? You just hold on to the legs of this chair!"

"I can't, madam—I wouldn't do it for all the diamond pins in Syracuse! Go away, madam—go home! I'm in an awful hurry!"

"Well, I won't then, but when I say circuses are humbugs, I can prove it. I don't care two cents for their big words and their penoplies, pageants, asterisks, giraffes, aryls, georgouses and ourang-outangs—I can beat 'em all holler myself!"

And she took off her spectacles, lifted her umbrella, and went down stairs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Central New York Sunday-School Assembly.

J. H. VINCENT, D. D., DIRECTOR.

A Sunday School Assembly will be held on the Lake View Camp Ground, to commence July 9th, and continue eight days. All Sunday School Workers, without distinction of denomination or locality, are invited. Dr. Vincent will be assisted by eminent workers and speakers, among whom are: Rev. J. M. Freeman, of New York; Rev. J. M. Buckley, of Brooklyn; Frank Beard, Esq., Blackboard Artist, of New York; Rev. W. E. Knox, D. D., of Elmira; Miss Hattie N. Morris, of New York; Hon. O. J. Harmon, of Oswego; Chancellor E. O. Haven, D. D., of Syracuse; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Humphrey, late Missionaries in India, and others.

Other prominent men as Dr. Foss, of New York; Dr. Taylor, of Beaver, Pa.; Dr. Geo. A. Peltz, of New Jersey; Dr. Johnson, of Auburn, are expected to be present.

Bishop Bowman and Andrews will be present and deliver addresses.

Prof. Comfort, of Syracuse University, will give a lecture on the Monuments of Ancient Egypt, brilliantly illustrated with Stereoscopic Views.

Rev. J. S. Osterander, of New York, will deliver the three following highly instructive lectures:

1. Scenes in the Orient.
2. Buildings of Bible Times.
3. A Tour in the East.

SINGING.—One hundred trained singers, accompanied by organs and a cornet band, will make the grove vocal with sacred music.

P. P. Bliss, of Chicago, will also be present with his Gospel Songs.

ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR EACH DAY.—8 o'clock a. m., Prayer, Praise and Bible Service.

- 9 a. m., Normal Classes.
- 11 a. m., Lecture.
- 2 p. m., Lecture.
- 3 p. m., Normal Class.
- 7.30 p. m., Vesper Service.
- 8 p. m., Lecture or Sermon.

After Lecture, Lake-Concert or other entertainments.

The Normal Class sessions will take up the several subjects announced in the Preparatory Course of the Normal Department of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church.

The papers for the entire course of ten lessons will be on sale on the grounds.

The programme will be subject to such changes as the exigencies may demand, and the wisdom of the committee approve.

WHERE IS LAKE VIEW?—Lake View, where the Assembly is to be held, is a beautiful promontory jutting into Cazenovia Lake, one of the loveliest spots on the face of the earth. It has a grove of fine old trees, many of them from 12 to 18 feet in circumference. The Lake is a gem of beauty. The ground is 4 miles from the village of Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., 18 miles from Syracuse near the Syracuse and Chenango Valley, and Cazenovia and Canastota Railroads. It is elevated about 800 feet above Syracuse. The air is bracing and the locality healthy.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Association is making large provision for boarding, lodging and tenting on the grounds at moderate prices.

TENTS.—Tents owned by the Association will rent during the season of encampment, including six or eight weeks, as follows: 12x18, \$10; 14x18, \$12; 14x24, \$14. These tents are to be put up with floors all ready for occupancy. Rochester tents per week: 9x12, \$4—with floor, \$4.50; 12x17, \$5.50—with floor, \$6.50.

BOARD.—Per week, \$5; per day, \$1. Single meal—breakfast and supper, 40 cents; dinner, 50 cents.

LODGING.—Double beds per night, 50 cents; single, 25 cents. Double beds per week, \$2.50; single, \$3. Single bedrooms in tents will be rented at reasonable rates. Double beds per week, 75 cents; single, 50 cents.

BATHING.—Arrangements for furnishing both warm and cold baths have been made at nominal prices. Also, suits for lake bathing.

AN ADMISSION FEE.—The heavy expense of attending the bringing together from distant places of so large a number of distinguished workers, speakers and singers, and providing so many facilities for entertainment and profit in the assembly, make it necessary to charge each

individual a small admission fee. Tickets for a single day will be 10 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

No charge will be made for the admission of teams. Hay, oats and stabling will be furnished at reasonable rates.

BOATS AND CARRIAGES.—Boats will be rented at low prices. Also carriages and teams, double or single.

No Camp Ground is more pleasantly located. None offering scenery so picturesque and varied within so limited an area.

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to ministers and their families, on the above prices.

Tickets to and from the ground will be sold at reduced rates at all points on the Chenango Valley and Canastota and Cazenovia railroads.

Those who make early application for tents, &c., will be sure to be served.

All business communications should be addressed to W. W. WILLIAMS, Manlius, N. Y. All communications with reference to programme of exercises, to Rev. R. HOGAN, 168 Adams street, Syracuse, N. Y.

All who have known of the success of Chautauqua Assembly of 1874, will be anxious to enjoy something of the same kind. While the Lake View Association may not hope to rival Chautauqua in the artificial fitting up and adornment for such an assembly, they do claim that nature has dealt upon their grounds an affluence of beauty and charm of attraction unsurpassed; and promise on their part that there shall be no stint of means that can and either to the profit or pleasure of the occasion.

Dr. VINCENT'S experience and acknowledged tact as a leader, give assurance that this assembly will give to our Sunday-school work an impetus that will long be felt throughout this part of the State.

VanLennep, the Orientalist, will deliver three lectures with costumes.

Let every Sunday-school worker in this whole region avail himself of the rare opportunity furnished by this assembly.

A steamer and barge, capable of conveying 500 persons at a time, owned by the Association, plies upon the lake, and will be constantly at the service of the assembly.

## Carl Schurz on Marriage.

I think it is a calling of women to become married. It is as much the duty of a woman to become a wife and mother as it is for a man to become a husband and father.

Good education should therefore be directed to this end, and especially is it more important that this should be the end of woman, for the family circle makes the state.

Woman in her home and as a wife and mother has the highest duties to fulfill. Our girls should learn how to inspire and manage a home. I think the practice of marrying and then living in boarding-houses and hotels is exceedingly destructive to this, and a very large proportion of the domestic troubles we encounter in this country is traceable to this life of boarding houses and hotels. Very much of the reason is this, that our girls have not been taught to manage a home. For a home it is not necessary there should be Turkish carpets and silks, but it does require a wise economy and good management. A home does more than any other institution to make a nation wise and patriotic. A boarding-house can never be this home. Education should then be directed to enforce upon our girls some knowledge as to practical economy and household management, and when the bearing of children is regarded to be too troublesome, then the nation is fast decaying and vice will pervade the whole social body. Woman is the natural center of luxury, and in her atmosphere it grows ranker. Equally true is it with the virtues, and with woman are the virtues most completely developed.

Our girls, therefore, should be well instructed in household economy. This should not be confined merely to house work.

## Proverbs of Truth.

A man may buy gold too dear.

A light purse is a heavy curse.

A little leak will sink a great ship.

All lay loads on the willing horse.

A fault confessed is half redressed.

A wise layer-up is a wise layer-out.

All are not friends that speak us fair.

A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder.

A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

An oak tree is not felled with one blow.

A bad workman quarrels with his tool.

A good name keeps its lustre in the dark.

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

Always put your saddle on the right horse.

A snail is mentioned in the American Naturalist, which lived for eleven months without feeding, and slept for seventeen weeks. Its weight diminished six-tenths of one per cent. daily.

## Literary Notices.

SCRIPPER FOR JULY.—The contents of Scribner for July have been described as follows: "Kearny at Seven Pines," a ballad by Stedman, illustrated by Darley, takes the lead in the July number of Scribner. Next we have a profusely illustrated sketch of "The City of the Golden Gate," by Samuel Williams, one of the best known editors of San Francisco. Not the least interesting part of Mr. Williams' paper is that in which he describes John Chinaman—but his article his lively and readable from beginning to end. Col. Waring's "Farmer's Vacation" is this month's descriptive of "The Bight of La Manche," he gives us a very bright and racy article, with a great many illustrations. Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" is continued; Frank R. Stockton writes about "The Girl at Rudder Grange;" Mr. A. B. Johnson, private secretary of Charles Sumner, presents some more "Recollections" of the Senator; J. B. Drury has an essay on Darwinism; Francis Gerry Fairfield prints an Appendix to his paper on Spiritualism; and among the other contributions we note a story of Prof. Boyesen, author of the "Gunnar" and "The Norseman's Pilgrimage," something about "The Middle-aged Woman," by Mrs. Davis; and a poem by Miss Houston, a daughter of the celebrated Sam Houston.



## DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.  
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor.  
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

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MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875

### The American Asylum.

We have received the report of this institution. It is its fifty-ninth annual. The average attendance during the year has been two hundred and twenty-two. Successful efforts are being made in the New England States to obtain a complete and accurate census of the deaf, with especial view to the enrollment of those of school age. The institution has during the year lost the services of two valuable officers, both ladies, by death. The decrease of two among the pupils is also reported. Articulation still receives due attention as one of the educational branches. Visible Speech is the method used and they like it. Much attention is given the semi-deaf and the semi-mute; in other cases the conclusion is that it is a waste of time and effort. A brief description of the exercises at the Clerc Memorial dedication, with the oration of Mr. Denison, concludes the report which was presented to the institution May 8, 1875.

### The Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

The communications published in the JOURNAL from time to time from Mr. John Carlin, Chairman of the Building Fund of the Home, seem to indicate that a healthy sentiment of regard for this establishment pervades the country. It should not be forgotten that the Home is national in its character.

We learn that the principal of the New York Institution has revived the plan for obtaining funds, which worked so well in the days of the Clerc Memorial Union. The object is to raise a fund of five hundred dollars, and from present indications, it looks as if it would be successful; more than half of the amount having already been paid in. We understand that the treasurer of the Building Fund will have a quantity of the Clerc monument views to dispose of at the Watertown Convention, and we doubt not but that they will find a speedy sale. Let us all join hands in this good work, and hasten the building of the rural home.

### Concerning Letters for Publication.

We publish elsewhere this week a letter which, we must say, is with the least point of any communication that we have set for the JOURNAL in a long time. We can not see as it gives much information, and it certainly is spread over a great deal of ground.

Ours is a weekly newspaper instead of a daily city paper and our readers therefore want news and reliable information instead of having articles spun out as long as possible to fill up the space. On several occasions we have had to refuse, in our columns, and at other times, to condense letters of the kind, and for these reasons our correspondents have made complaints. We wish hereby to remind them that short and newsy letters, frequently contributed, are always preferable and more eagerly read, and besides they have a conducive power to increase the circulation of a newspaper for the deaf. If our correspondents, both regular and voluntary, everywhere, will jot down for the JOURNAL every item of news they can catch, they will be surprised to see what a great variety of news relating to the deaf can appear in the paper every week.

PERSONAL.—Our foreman, Mr. John Berry, starts for Canada to-morrow, where he purposes remaining about two weeks visiting his parents and other relatives. Some five years have elapsed since he has had a holiday worth speaking of, and as he is a very faithful as well as efficient workman, and genial withal, he well deserves some recreation; and all in our office unite with us in wishing him a most enjoyable time.

### The Itinerizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itinerizer*.

Mr. CHAS. O. UPHAM made his friends in Syracuse, a call on the 25th ult., was looking well and stopped at the Dixon House while there. He was just from the exhibition of the Central New York Institution, and said the pupils did remarkably well for their short term, being in attendance only since March last.

Mr. SAMUEL H. KEE, lately of Syracuse, has settled down in the village of North Argyle, and gone into the harness-making business, where he would be happy to see any of his numerous friends who choose to make him a call.

Mr. E. P. WOOD'S people are building a new house on Elbridge St., Syracuse, into which they intend to move in the fall.

MESSRS. E. E. MILES and H. A. RUMRILL, of Syracuse, went trout fishing on the 23d ult., in the back woods of Pompey Hill, and returned with thirteen as fine trout as ever touched fly or hook, and what were better, ruddy faces and good health.

A Western paper says: Mr. WM. S. SMITH is the principal teacher in the deaf-mute school, and being himself one of that unfortunate class, got hugely disgusted on Saturday. He recently lost his horse, and Saturday he took a long tramp into the country in search of the gipsy. Of course any inquiry he wished to make would have to be by the aid of slate and pencil. He informs us that not half the people that he met could read or write, and as a consequence his inquiries after himingis equine were, in most instances, unsatisfactory. He came home as he said, "disgusted" with the scholarly attainments of a portion of the country people.

Mr. W. M. C., the Prince of deaf men, invited a friend to go to Banker Hill on the 17th. He declined, saying, that because of the noise he should prefer to be at sea, "off soundings." "There's where I always am," the deaf man replied.—*Marblehead Messenger*, June 12.

J. H. PURVIS, (the deaf-mute,) has opened a store in Santa Fe near Herlow's Hotel for the sale of pictures. He is an agent for a Denver house. He deserves success.—*News, Cimarron*, New Mexico, June 6, 1875.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY

HENRY WINTER SYLE.

### Results of Education.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE PUPILS OF THE DONCASTER INSTITUTION.

Evidence will be asked for as to the results of the large expenditure of money and labor upon the education of the pupils who have passed through the institution. Inquiries were made systematically in 1844, in 1847, in 1854, in 1859, and in 1869, and they embraced three special points—1. The trades to which the pupils had been apprenticed; 2. the facility with which they had acquired these trades; and 3. their conduct and general character since they had left the institution. The accuracy of the investigations was attested by parents or employers, public officers, clergymen, and gentry resident in the localities where the cases are known, and the results are embodied in the printed register of the school, brought down to 1870. The pages of that register are eloquent of the social good effected by the institution. Those who otherwise would have been a burden on their friends or the community have been put in the way of earning their own living, and have become respectable members of society.

Glancing over the register, I find the name of a former pupil who emigrated from Doncaster, became a wood-engraver, and in 1869 was employed as a draughtsman in the offices of an American railway company. Another learned the business of a type-caster at Sheffield, and his employers stated that they considered him a good hand, and that he had acquired his business "perhaps quicker than the majority who have all their faculties."

Here is one who, acquiring the business of a lithographic artist in Leeds, was, in 1870, in Manchester in business on his own account, and employing several hands. Another, like the last, is in a similar way of business at Dewsbury. A Wesleyan minister bears the following testimony to the efficacy of the training which his daughter received at the institution:—"We have been thankful that she was trained in your valuable institution, as her character and conduct are all we could desire. She is eminently moral and religious, and that is a great comfort to us." The employers of the daughter of a basket-maker at Halifax, who became a design copyist in a carpet manufactory, stated that she acquired her business very quickly, and that her conduct was very satisfactory. Similar testimony is borne with regard to young women who have become dressmakers, weavers, domestic servants, and to boys apprenticed as joiners, painters, engravers, gardeners, &c. Here are a few lines from a mason at Sheffield, which have a home ring about them:—"Gentlemen, I write this to certify that my daughter's character and conduct are in every way satisfactory. I feel greatly satisfied that she can read and write well, and she is much improved in needlework. I am very grateful for what you have done for her." The list might be extended to great length, but I cannot do better than summarize, in the words of the late Mr. Baker, the results of the investigations.

On re-assembling at 2 p. m., Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will deliver a lecture, his subject being "Marriage." Amendments to the constitution of the society will then be in order. The session will close with resolutions and miscellaneous remarks. It is expected that Dr. Isaac Lewis Pect, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Rev. Thomas B. Berry, Rector of Trinity Church, Granville, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will interpret the proceedings for the benefit of the hearing portion of the audience.

### THURSDAY.

Concerning the inquiries made in 1844 he says:—"As they extended to 147 pupils, and included those who had left school during fourteen years, comparatively few returns were expected; 90 were received, and it was found that the trades on which the former pupils were employed were much more various than could have been anticipated; that 60 of them had learned their trades as well as persons who could hear and speak, 14 had acquired their trades better than the generality of those laboring under no deprivation, and four not so well as others. With regard to the third point of the inquiry respecting these 90 pupils, it was reported of 80 that their conduct was altogether satisfactory; of five that there had been temporary and slight causes of complaint, and of five others that their conduct, in one respect or other, had been highly improper."

Inquiries of a similar character were also instituted in 1847, 1854, and 1859, and of the latter the same authority says:—"The returns obtained in 1859 embraced 217 pupils—132 boys and 85 girls; the boys were engaged in 30 different employments, the girls in 10. It was reported of 80 boys that they acquired their business as well as others do; of 28, nearly as well; of 9, more readily than other boys; of 10, not so well; and 5 of the cases were doubtful. Of the 85 girls, 55 acquired their business as well as others; 21, nearly as well; 5, more readily; 3, not so well; and 1 case was given as doubtful. The conclusion arrived at was that, as a rule, the deaf and dumb acquire trades quite as well as those who hear and speak. With regard to that part of the inquiry on which the greatest anxiety was felt, the character and conduct of the pupils after quitting the institution, the returns were equally satisfactory, as will be seen from the following summary:—153 were reported of favorably, 39 very favorably, 12 had given occasional cause for complaint, 6 had misconducted themselves, and in 7 cases the answers were doubtful."

The following is an analysis of the returns received in 1869: Among the occupations of male pupils, there are 39 boot and shoe makers; 25 are employed in mills, factories, and clothing trades; 23 are tailors; 21 lithographers, engravers, artists or pattern designers; 20 are laborers or farm servants; 18 are letterpress printers, compositors, bookbinders, or type-founders; 15 are engineers, mechanics or ironworkers; 14 are joiners, carvers or cabinetmakers; 14 are outlers or in Sheffield trades; 12 farmers; 11 brickmakers, masons or quartermen; 11 painters and decorators; 8 gardeners; 13 are sundry trades, and 4 are unaccounted for. Total, 246. Of the female pupils, 50 are engaged in domestic duties; 61 are dressmakers or milliners; 29 are employed in mills or factories; 22 are servants, laundresses or charwomen; 8 are engaged in sundry occupations, and three are unaccounted for. Total, 173. These totals make 419; 303 of them acquired their business as well as the average of young persons, 52 more readily, 37 less readily, and in 22 cases the result is doubtful or unknown. With regard to conduct and character, 340 of the whole number are favorably reported of, viz, 199 boys and 141 girls; 44 very favorably, or above the average of young people, viz, 27 boys and 17 girls; 17 unfavorably, viz, 12 boys and 5 girls, and 18 instances are doubtful, making the total of 419.—*Yorkshire Post*, May 4, 1875.

### Deaf-Mute Picnic.

NEW YORK, June 22d, 1875.

DEAR EDITOR:—The Manhattan Literary Association of Deaf-Mutes will have a picnic at Fort Lee, on the 14th of July next. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The boat leaves Canal St. at 10 a. m., landing at 24th and 34th streets 10 minutes later. Fare, 15 cents.

S. M. BROWN, Chairman,  
J. RUSSELL,  
M. HEYMAN,  
J. KNOX.

Picnic Committee.

JAS. S. WELLS, Secretary.

### Sixth Biennial Convention of the Empire State Deaf-Mute Association.

#### Programme.

This convention will be held in the city of Watertown, at Washington Hall, commencing on the 25th of August, 1875, and closing at noon on the 27th.

It will be opened on Wednesday, at 9 a. m., with prayer by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church, New York. An address by the Hon. Bradley Winslow, Mayor of Watertown, will follow. Then comes the President's biennial address, and the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary.

Next will be the oration, which will be delivered by Mr. Fort Lewis Seliney, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., or by his substitute, Mr. Samuel T. Greene, of the Ontario Institution, Belleville, Canada.

Impromptu addresses by other gentlemen may be expected, completing the morning session.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling at 2 p. m., Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will deliver a lecture, his subject being "Marriage." Amendments to the constitution of the society will then be in order. The session will close with resolutions and miscellaneous remarks. It is expected that Dr. Isaac Lewis Pect, Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Rev. Thomas B. Berry, Rector of Trinity Church, Granville, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will interpret the proceedings for the benefit of the hearing portion of the audience.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

In the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by the Rector of Trinity Church, will hold a service for deaf-mutes, in that church.

In the morning, at 7:40 o'clock, an excursion will start for and spend the day among the Thousand Islands. Tickets from Watertown to Alexandria Bay and return, \$2.10, (dinner on board, 50 cents extra.) An arrangement has been made by which 30 cents will go to the treasury of the Association for every ticket sold.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, a grand reception and re-union will be given to the members of the Association at the spacious residence of Mrs. Howell Cooper.

#### FRIDAY MORNING.

Re-assemble at 9 a. m. After prayer, the election of officers for the two ensuing years will take place. After transacting such other business as may come before the association, and the delivery of the closing remarks by the President and others, the convention will adjourn sine die.

#### HOTEL AND RAILROAD FARES.

Arrangements have been made with the two following hotels at reduced rates, both of which can accommodate all in attendance; two persons must occupy one bed:

Woodruff House, - \$2.00 per day.  
American Hotel, - 1.50 "

The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and Lake Ontario Shore railroads will furnish excursion tickets at reduced rates. These tickets, all proposing to attend the convention, must procure on these roads, at the respective stations from which they start, and will hold good for their return. The Syracuse Northern, Utica & Black River and other railroads remain to be heard from, and of the fares on these, notice will be given before the convention meets.

The managers of the Empire State Association, take pleasure in inviting all, who can, to be in attendance, and participate in the proceedings, assuring them that no pains will be spared, on their part, to render the occasion one of general enjoyment and profit.

H. C. RIDER,

President.

H. A. RUMRILL,

Secretary.

### COUNTY ANNIVERSARIES.

#### Oswego County Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Oswego County Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian church at Constantia, on Tuesday, June 22, 1875. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents, Hon. R. H. Tyler was elected president pro tem. Rev. D. Tully read the 72d psalm, a hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. B. F. Barker.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

J. H. Coe, treasurer, read a statement of his account, showing:

Cash on hand per last report, \$391.36; received during the year from sales at Oswego Depository, \$251.85; from Joseph Owen, former treasurer, \$10; from Congregational church, Pulaski, for 1874, \$17.87; from M. E. church, Pulaski, for 1874, \$19.50; from M. E. church, Constantia, for 1874, \$70; from M. E. church, Phoenix, \$39.06; M. E. church, Phoenix, \$11.90; Free Will Baptist church, Phoenix, \$7.78; Episcopal church, Phoenix, \$2.55; Presbyterian church, Constantia, \$20.06; M. E. church, Constantia, \$3.55; M. E. church, Fulton, \$46.55; Baptist church, Fulton, \$2.07; Congregational church, Oswego, \$81.83; First Presbyterian church, Oswego, \$71.55; First Baptist church, Oswego, \$23.45; German Lutheran church, Oswego, \$4.80; Free Will Baptist church, Gilbert's Mills, \$10; M. E. church, Williamstown, \$9.58; Presbyterian church, Williamstown, \$13.02; M. E. church, Hannibal, \$1.75; M. E. church, Hannibal Center, \$8; First M. E. church, Oswego, \$22; M. E. church, Oswego Center, \$1.25; M. E. church, Scriba and Lansing, \$5; M. E. church, Scriba, constitute Rev. W. F. Purington, life member A. B. S., \$30; Congregational church, New Haven, \$13.30; M. E. church, New Haven, \$3.35; Baptist church, Sandy Creek, \$24; Congregational church, Sandy Creek, \$20; Congregational church, Volney, \$10; M. E. church, Volney, \$4; Congregational church, Pulaski, \$16.70; Episcopal church, Pulaski, \$3; Baptist church, Pulaski, \$7.60; M. E. church, Pulaski, \$13.37; M. E. church, South Richland, \$19.70; Baptist church, South Richland, \$10; M. E. church, Amboy, \$1.54; M. E. church, Granby Center, \$12; M. E. church, Mexico, \$23; M. E. church, Orwell, \$1; M. E. church, Parish, \$2.55; M. E. church, Vermillion, \$4; M. E. church, Gilbert's Mills, \$4; M. E. church, Central Square, \$3; Mexico branch, \$71.87; Williamstown branch, \$3.34; Mrs. Aurora B. Coats, \$10; total, \$1,429.95; paid during the year, to American Bible Society, \$554.26; for sundry expenses, \$29; total, \$588.26; balance of cash on hand, \$546.69.

The following sums were received after the report was completed:

M. E. church, Central Square, \$10.07; Baptist church, Central Square, \$13.00; M. E. church, South Richland, \$7.28.

In the absence of the auditing committee, W. D. Smith, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the Treasurer's statement.

Carried.

The chair appointed Rev. Mr. Cornell and W. D. Smith such committee.

At the last annual meeting of this society the Executive Committee were requested to make an appropriation to the county churches upon a basis of \$1,000, to be raised as soon as possible during the year.

Gilbert Mollison, Esq., chairman of said committee, reported that they had prepared circulars and distributed the same, and the sum of \$661.53 had been raised.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's statement, reported favorably, and, on motion, the same was accepted and adopted.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Mollison, Turney and Milton were appointed to report on nominations for the ensuing year.

On motion, the following committee on resolutions was appointed: Rev. Messrs. Stebbins and Long and Hon. J. C. Churchill.

The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

President, Warren D. Smith, Oswego; Vice Presidents, T. W. Skinner, Mexico; Robert Elliott, Central Square; J. G. Benedict, Fulton; Recording Secretary, Frank S. Thrall, Oswego; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, Oswego; Treasurer and Depository, Jerome H. Coe, Oswego; Executive Committee, G. Mollison, S. W. Brewster, M. Worts, C. S. Egglestone, O. M. Bond, O. J. Harmon.

The above report was accepted and adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we have entire confidence in the noble Christian work of the American Bible Society, to give as speedily as practicable the sacred Scriptures, without note or comment, to the poor of all the races of mankind.

2. That all the pastors and ministers in charge throughout the county be requested to preach or cause to be preached a sermon urging increased contributions to the cause of the world-wide distribution of the Scriptures; that the executive committee apportion the churches upon the basis of \$2,000, and request the pastors of each town to act as a committee to arrange for meetings in the important and imperative interests of the society.

3. That co-operating pastors be authorized to draw from our depositories common Bibles for the destitute poor in their parishes; that the trustees of any school district desiring to do so, be allowed to draw a dollar Bible, to be kept in the school house as the property of the district; and that the directors of the railroads running through the county be urged to furnish passenger cars with racks for the Bibles which the parent society will provide.

4. That the churches in this county that have hitherto forwarded their contributions directly to the parent society be requested to send them hereafter through the county auxiliary; but that the contributions of such churches as may continue to send directly to New York be credited, with their permission, to the Oswego County Bible Society.

5. That, inasmuch as we enter, this day, as a Society, upon the fiftieth year of its operations, the executive committee make all suitable arrangements for its semi-centennial anniversary.

6. That an abstract of the report of the anniversary be published in the prominent county papers, and that the Corresponding Secretary send two copies to the Corresponding Secretaries of the American Bible Society.

Moved by Rev. B. F. Barker, That the Christian pastors in each township be a standing committee to arrange for Bible meetings in each school district as far as may be feasible. Carried.

On motion, Rev. B. F. Barker was added to the executive committee to take charge of this particular work.

Mr. G. Mollison offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the repeated successful visits of Rev. W. E. Long, District Superintendent of the American Bible Society, to the churches of our county, we would cordially invite him to visit our county in furtherance of the blessed work in which he is engaged.

On motion the executive committee were authorized to select a place for our next annual meeting.

On motion, a vote of thanks of this Society was tendered to the citizens of Constantia for their hospitality, and to the ladies for the choice flowers provided for the occasion.

After the benediction by Rev. Mr. Turney, the meeting adjourned.

R. H. TYLER, President pro tem.

FRANK S. THRALL, Secretary.

### Oswego County Sunday School Union.

The annual meeting of the Oswego County Sunday School Union was held in the Presbyterian church at Constantia, Tuesday, June 22d, commencing promptly at one o'clock p. m., O. J. Harmon, President of the Union, in the chair, and W. Stanford Gardner, County Secretary.

The meeting was called to order by the President, who also read two verses from the Scriptures, followed with prayer, by Rev. H. H. Stebbins.

Singing, "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing."

The County Secretary was then called upon for a report of the County, as regards the Sabbath School.

[For the want of space, we are obliged to defer publishing the Secretary's report till next week.]

After these remarks by Mr. Gardner, Col. W. D. Smith, referred to the arduous duties of the County Secretary, and from personal experience, stated that it required a great amount of labor to act as such. He therefore moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Gardner for his services thus rendered, which was carried by a rising vote.

Moved by Rev. D. Tully that this report be accepted. Carried.

Singing, "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow."

Moved by Mr. Barker that a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the coming year. Carried.

The chair appointed as such committee: Mr. Barker, Mr. Rundell and Mr. Street.

Rev. David Tully then conducted the Lesson Exercise, improving every moment, and making the Lesson greatly interesting to every one present.

Singing, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

The topic, "Ought the International Series to include the lessons in the Old Testament?" was opened by Rev. Mr.

Woodard of Homer, N. Y., followed by Mr. Milton, Rev. D. Tully, Judge Churchill, Rev. Mr. Stebbins, Rev. Mr. Long, and Col. W. D. Smith. Mr. Tully said, "Man should not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." The general belief was, that the International series should include lessons from the Old Testament.

The topic, "Ought children who attend Sunday School, to be expected to attend church?" was opened by Rev. Mr. Cornell, followed by Rev. Messrs. Woodard, Johnson, Stebbins, Long and Tolly and Messrs. Churchill, Mollison and Egglestone. Mr. Johnson asked, ought parents who attend church to absent themselves from Sunday school? The conclusion arrived at, was, that on account of the length of the two sessions in the morning, that we should hold church in the morning and Sabbath school in the afternoon, and by so doing the child can attend both without growing weary.

The hymn "Jesus Lover of My Soul" was then sung.

The topic "How can we retain the older members of our schools and attract adults?" was very ably represented and opened for discussion by Col. W. D. Smith.

Mr. Smith so represented this subject in its clear light, and in so practical a manner, that it will not be necessary again to broach this subject.

Rev. Mr. Barker, chairman of committee on nomination of officers, for the coming year, reported as follows:

President—O. J. Harmon.

Vice-Presidents—J. G. Benedict, Morris Place.

Secretary—W. Stanford Gardner.

Treasurer—E. M. Andrews.

Executive Committee—Rev. H. H. Stebbins, Frank Bacon, Rev. W. C. Johnson, Henry Humphries, Rev. Howard Cornell.

Judge Churchill moved this report be accepted, and that the persons named be elected as officers of this Society. Carried.

A number of questions were, during the session, handed the chair for presentation to the friends, and were answered by Messrs. Willard, Smith, Street, Woodard, Williams, and Revs. Messrs. Stebbins, Tully and Owen. It then being time to adjourn, Hon. O. J. Harmon made a few very appropriate remarks, followed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodard.

Singing, "Jesus shall reign."

Benediction by Rev. Mr. Owen.

This was one of the most interesting and best attended of any convention ever held in Oswego county. The church was so full, that many were obliged to go from the house, without being able to gain admission. And one most interesting feature, was that not one moment was lost from the commencement until its close. The delegates were received most cordially, and every one present seemed to feel well paid for all exertions put forth to attend this convention.

W. STANFORD GARDNER, Secretary.

### Letters from India.

MR. EDITOR:—We take the liberty to offer the following letter for publication, as it is in acknowledgment of a box of articles furnished by the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. churches of Mexico, Pulaski and Oswego.

BAREILLY, India, March 18, 1875.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—On hearing your letter read by Mrs. Sparkes, I felt very happy and grateful that you take so much interest in me, whom you have never seen, and that you spend so much money for the welfare and happiness of those in a foreign land. I pray that the Lord will bless you, and give you more abundantly, and keep you in health and safety.

I have been more than usually busy in getting the work of the year started, and have not been able to do a bit of writing excepting what was absolutely necessary. Had you seen the bright-looking faces and heard the joyous shouts with which the box was greeted, you would not have doubted but the girls are happy.

The box came with several others, New Year's morning. I had them opened sufficiently to ascertain their contents, then closed again until I returned, the middle of January, from Conference. I did not get the time before Conference to look them over sufficiently to decide what to give to each girl; but they waited as patiently as their eager spirits would allow. Our girls seemed to appreciate the presents, and to be very grateful for them. They have given me many messages of love and thanks for you.

When the presents were distributed we had our school-room decorated as for Christmas, invited in number of friends



A CORRECTION.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

NEW YORK, June 9th, 1875.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: If you will take the trouble to run your eye over the article in your last issue under the heading of "The Fifth-Seventh Anniversary Exercises in the New York Institution," you will see what your correspondent gives as an answer to the question: "Have you ever heard of the *Tribune*?" which was put to one of the young men on the platform by a reporter; beginning with, "As I am unfortunately deaf, &c., &c."

Well, sir, permit me to say a word or two in regard to it. The answer given by the young man to that question was totally unlike that given by your correspondent, and that you may judge for yourself, here it is in full below:

"Of course I have heard of the '*Tribune*,' who has not? It was founded by Horace Greeley as every one knows, under whose management it became the most popular and widely circulated of American newspapers. In politics it had always been republican, but three years ago when its editor ran for President and was so badly defeated, whereupon it changed its politics to suit him. Now it calls itself *independent*, or in other words, it is always criticising and finding fault with everything and everybody that don't suit it."

Your correspondent, for some reason or other, changed its language so as to be totally unlike the original. Will you take the trouble to print the genuine article in your paper as a contradiction to the other one. By so doing you will put me under a great obligation to you.

Yours, respectfully,  
J. H. Eddy.

The Census Man.

He has been around. His great flat book with its multitude of blanks, his pen of marvellous dimensions, and the ink bottle swinging from his button-hole, have come and gone with him. His face was a study; its hue was healthy red, with cheek preponderating. He came in without ceremony, sat down without ceremony; he was at home instantly. He could write after a fashion, he jotted down names and figures with utter originality; evidently he was practicing a private style of short hand. He was no graduate of a spelling bee; he was an utter stranger to Webster; at his magic touch Sarah became "Seragh," Cayuga "Ceyage," and other things in proportion. We hinted repeatedly that we were deaf, and pointed to the printed instructions at the head of the column "Deaf and dumb," directing a most careful and thorough enumeration of facts in relation to this class of population. He was above hints, the census man is. He made majestically for the door, we desperately yelled him back, and asked if he wasn't going to say something about our being deaf. Oh, yes, he had special blank which he was going to fill out when he got home. How? No data, no memoranda, no nothing to go by—a prophet in disguise! But the door slammed and the census man vanished.

The next morning as we were busily writing, a broad sheet fell tremblingly by our side. We looked up. It was the census man. The rosy hue of yesterday was gone, and the cheek had resumed its natural proportions. Would we please fill the blank? We gazed on the repentant sinner, and did as desired. The blank was exhaustive in its catholicism: Name, age, residence, occupation, under own direction or under that of others, on own property, self-supporting occupation, supported by friends wholly or partly, under instruction in an institution, how long, where, discharged, &c. The blank was intended for the deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic. It is economy, doubtless, but the information sought might have been profitably extended.

But the census man. He was relieved, he bowed, he said if he found more deaf-mutes in his district he would bring them to us to be enumerated. We said he had better; he bowed again and disappeared. We have not seen him since.

It is to be hoped that other census takers will show a little more regard for the letter of their duty. Otherwise, as far as it affects the deaf and dumb, the enumeration will be no more complete or reliable than that of previous years.

A Visit to the New York Institution.

"Let us spend Sunday at the deaf and dumb institution," said Bill to Tom.

"Certainly," replied Tom.

"We'll leave at 9 in the morning so as to avoid the crowded cars," said Bill.

"Come along, Harry?" requests Tom very embarrassed.

"It'll rain to-morrow," said Harry.

Bill, looking out of the window, said: "The stars are peeping out."

"Well, then, we'll all be off at that hour," said Harry.

We were in the club-room at half past eight the next morning, and as we were to start, Tom said: "Let Freddy know where we are going." So Bill wrote on the bulletin of the Sunny Side Social Club, the following: "Bill, Tom and Harry gone to the deaf and dumb institution for the day, and will be back at 5 o'clock."

When we were on board of the ferry boat, Bill remarked to Tom, "The sun is out."

"All right," said Tom, while Harry was reading the N. Y. Star.

Bill then said: "Our friend, 'Old Prob,' only put a threatening fist into our eyes, but his threats can't scare us for we are determined to go where we intend."

Arriving at Washington Heights about twenty minutes to twelve, we took lunch at a restaurant. After this Bill asked Harry to have a cigar, and he said: "Certainly."

"Tom never smokes," said Bill, "and I pity him."

After some "artistic exhibitions" with our cigars, through the streets of the village, we threw away the stumps at the entrance of the institution's grounds.

The institution as it is, the institution as it was, presented such a marked contrast that the writer hardly recognized to-day, the features presented by that large, quaint building of former times.

The grounds we entered, were found truly delightful and redolent of summer, and the subtle odors of the bursting blossoms and the songs of the merry birds (which we can't hear, and only can be reminded when we see them sitting on or flying from tree to tree) giving a charm to the scene, while the Hudson river is certainly the *genius loci*, and a tourist could languidly repose and indulge a siesta, the luxury of the fresh breeze from the Hudson.

THE YOUNG LADIES

Were out in full force and although they met with some hindrance from the heat, they seemed to enjoy the bright and cheery sunshine as though we were as far advanced as July. We must console ourselves with the promise ahead. There will be clean streets, calm sunshine and the buds and blossoms on the boughs, now and will start into life and clothe nature in their loveliest habiliments, but the beautiful green grass on the lawn has put in its "green appearance."

PROMENADE THE SIDEWALKS,

Which for so long a time have been hindered by the grim grasp of winter.

Before we entered the commodious and tastefully furnished reception room, situated on one side of the spacious hall of the large structure, which evinces a regard for the comfort of the visitors, for which the superintendent will, doubtless, receive their most cordial encomiums, we must spend a few minutes in noticing the magnificent views of the Hudson river, which is about two miles wide here, and is, of course, the most striking feature of the landscape. We are standing opposite the southern extremity of the Palisades, whose rugged outlines, and wood-crowned summit are reflected in the still blue waters below, and the white sails of the ships and steamers which may be gliding to and fro, dot its surface.

After feasting our eyes we entered the school by the main entrance, and made our way to the boys' room, where we found them studying hard for the "examiners," who were to come within a week or two. Passing out of the room into the yard, we noticed a new building just opposite the Mansion House, and by inquiring of a young gentleman, the writer found that the building was to be

A HOSPITAL

and would be ready for occupancy by September next. The work is not pushed too rapidly forward, but workmen are kept constantly busy and the solid walls have towered up heavenward until the roof has been put on; the inside is not finished yet.

After dinner the pupils assembled in their large sitting room, about fifteen minutes to two o'clock, and the ranks of the institution's army, about 250 strong, soon fell in line and at the tap of the drum, which is what is usually used, proceeded to the chapel where they were seated. Nothing was changed in the large chapel, except

TWO LARGE HOLES IN THE CEILING,

Made by the accident of a plumber. The principal and Mr. Jedediah W. Hartt, ex-captain of the river police, were on the platform. Mr. Hartt preached, his sermon being interpreted to the pupils by Dr. I. L. Peet. Mr. Hartt was in good health, his hair was cut short and he looked much younger than his years. He seemed to have taken a good deal of outdoor exercise, for his face and hands were tanned by the rays of the sun. Mr. Hartt seemed to be in a hurry to close his sermon; perhaps to let the pupils have a chance for the open air or from the heat. We cannot spare the space to give his sermon.

It is hoped that every reader of the JOURNAL will be present at the closing exercises of the institution on the 23d of June.

Brooklyn, June 8th, 1875.

The Central New York Institution.

Its Location and Advantages—Remarkable Progress of its First Pupils—What the State Does for the Unfortunate.

(From the Utica Herald, June 22.)

On Madison street above Thomas, in the city of Rome, there has recently sprung into existence a new establishment that is destined to prove a blessing to very many children who have been deprived of the blessings of speech and hearing. We refer to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes. It was opened quietly in March through the active efforts of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, and public-spirited residents of Rome, and since that time the fact has been clearly demonstrated that it was just what has been needed in this section of the State for a long time. New York has three institutions for deaf-mutes—two in the metropolis and one in Buffalo—all upon the outskirts of its territory. Many parents are so zealous in the case of their unfortunate children that they dislike to send them to a distance, and a large number of deaf-mutes have been kept in ignorance at home rather than have them sent to a distant school. To obviate this disadvantage, the projectors of the Central New York Institution located it in the beautiful city of Rome. The citizens of that place subscribed \$6,

000 at once, and the last Legislature placed the project upon a permanent basis for the future by including it among the institutions of the State and making an appropriation for its support.

THE NEW INSTITUTE.

The provisions of the law for the education of deaf-mutes will be referred to hereafter. To avail themselves of the advantages of the laws, the trustees leased a commodious brick residence from the Searle estate and commenced operations at once. The first step towards success was the securing of the services of Professor Alphonso Johnson as principal. This accomplished gentleman and his wife are graduates of the New York Institute. Professor J. was, for a long time, a teacher and possesses all the necessary qualifications for imparting education to his pupils and making them feel that they are welcome to enjoy all the comforts of their new home. Yesterday, a representative of the *Herald*, accompanied by Albert Barnes, Jacob J. Siegmán and wife, accomplished and educated deaf-mutes of this city, visited the new institution and were cordially welcomed by Prof. Johnson and wife, and the agreeable matron, Mrs. Smith, sister of the professor's wife. The building was the residence of a private family, but it is quite commodious, and for the present, well calculated for the use of the school. Ten pupils ranging in ages from ten to nineteen years, coming from homes in the central counties of the State, with the teachers and matron, now composed the household. Messrs. Barnes and Siegmán officiated as interpreters, and assisted in making the visit one of deep interest. Among the pupils is a beautiful young lady from Palmyra, seventeen years of age; graceful, brilliant and accomplished. She was for a time a pupil of the New York institution, but devoted the greater portion of her time to the attempt to perfect herself in articulation. She succeeded quite well, but it was at the expense of the rudiments of education which are deemed of importance. To acquire these she has become a pupil at Rome, and contributes greatly to the happiness and enjoyment of the younger pupils. When her friends or visitors speak slowly and distinctly, or move the lips without speaking, this lady is able to understand the words. She speaks slowly and in a high tone, but can easily be understood after one becomes accustomed to her manner of articulating. After speaking half an hour in a very agreeable manner in general conversation,

THE DEAF-MUTE CLASS

was called together, and ten happier looking children can not be found anywhere. When the majority of this number were brought to the school, they did not know the first letter of the "Manual Alphabet" for deaf-mutes, or a single character of the expressive "Sign Language." At their homes they expressed themselves by awkward natural signs, and received information in the same manner. They were shy, timid and fretful for a day or two, and considerable tact on the part of Prof. Johnson and wife and the good matron was necessary to keep them from running away. To-day they could hardly be induced to leave the institution, and they all say that the school hours are FULL OF ENJOYMENT.

Three months ago not over three of the number could write or read a letter. Yesterday afternoon Professor Johnson stood at the blackboard and wrote these questions: What is your name? Where do you reside? What is your age? In a moment after the questions were written, the ten pupils began to write upon their slates and in a short space of time, the answers were given. Our reporter inspected each child's slate and was astonished. The responses were written in a clear, distinct, round hand, the names, words and figures correct, and the style of arrangement very neat. In three months these bright pupils have advanced in the art of penmanship more rapidly than many more favored ones do in as many years. The system of instruction is the one known as the "combined," or more properly the "improved method," the one adopted by all first-class institutions in the country. It consists in imparting instruction to the deaf-mutes by means of the sign language and the manual alphabet, and in teaching them Articulation and Lip Reading. The last are especially intended for those who have lost their hearing after having learned to speak, so that they will not lay aside and forget their vernacular speech, but on the contrary improve and perfect it so far as possible. Prof. Johnson spelled out a number of nouns by the manual or finger alphabet, and the pupils immediately described the objects named in the sign language. Then he reversed the process and used the sign language, and his words were immediately repeated by the manual alphabet. An intelligent young lady from Ava gave very interesting specimens of her advancement in articulation. She pronounced names, numbers and other words with marked distinctness. Another young lady displayed the progress of the class in grammar. This, with arithmetic, composition, writing and spelling, is made a part of the daily study, the sign language being interwoven in the form of agreeable recreation. The quick, earnest and graceful movements required in the sign language are as good exercise for the pupils as if they had devoted an equal amount of time to gymnastics and calisthenics. The little ones' expressive description of the pleasant tastes of oranges and apples, the pungency of lemons, the agreeable taste of lemonade and the horrible antipathy to aged eggs, was indescribably funny and entertaining.

MUTE BUT BEAUTIFUL.

Prof. Johnson kindly gave the Lord's Prayer in the sign language. Nothing more beautifully expressive of the deaf-mutes' appreciation of this eloquent and powerful appeal given by the Heavenly Father to all his children, can be conceived. It must be seen to be appreciated and when once seen never will be forgotten. This was followed by Shelley's

"Cloud," a beautiful poem, vividly described. Miss Hattie Johnson favored the visitors with a sweet poem, and rendered it in a dramatic and charming manner. Prof. Johnson gave a specimen of natural signs, describing a young man preparing his toilet for a visit to his sweet-heart, and the misfortunes of his monkey who imitated his movements with a razor. This was very funny.

A PRIVATE CLASS.

The fascinations of the sign language are so great that a few of the best ladies and gentlemen of Rome have placed themselves under Professor Johnson's teaching, and are now quite expert in the accomplishment. An hour was spent with this pleasant class, and all were highly entertained. When the ladies add to their present perfect knowledge of the conversational art, the perfection and grace of the sign language, they will be more irresistible than ever. At this time was first made known to the writer that deaf-mutes can talk in the dark, by taking hold of hands, the listener placing his around that of the one addressing him. The system seemed to be a bar to "candle lectures in the dark," but Mr. Seigman says it is not!

ART.

Mrs. Johnson is a promising artist, in oil colors, and several fine specimens of her skill are in the parlors. Considering that deaf-mutes are deprived of the enjoyment of music, it seems as if painting was an accomplishment that would be of great value and pleasure to them. Classes in painting are to be formed next term. These and many other points of interest were the subjects of three or four hours' discussion and explanation, and the time sped by very rapidly indeed. The visit was one that can not be soon forgotten. Prof. Johnson, his wife, Mrs. Smith and the pupils all seemed possessed of the happiest and most cheerful dispositions. It was difficult to believe that the visitors were being entertained by deaf-mutes. The *Herald's* representative is under many obligations for the great pleasure enjoyed.

THE NEW TERM.

This term of the school will close on Wednesday, after which there will be a vacation until the first Wednesday in September. At least twenty more pupils are promised for the next term, and when the merits and advantages of the institution are known, there will undoubtedly be more applicants than can be accommodated. Generous citizens of Rome have volunteered to donate enough land for the site of a new and extensive building. This will soon be a necessity, and undoubtedly an accomplished fact.

THE EXHIBITION THIS EVENING.

To-night Prof. Johnson and his pupils will give an exhibition at the Rome court house. The programme is peculiarly attractive, and will give novel pleasure and satisfaction to all who attend. The people of Rome are deeply interested in the success of the new institution, and they have reason to be proud of its remarkable progress, notwithstanding the fact that it is still in its infancy.

HOW THE STATE PROVIDES.

The following are among the provisions of the laws enacted in behalf of deaf-mutes:

"Whenever a deaf-mute child under the age of twelve years shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town, or the supervisors of such county, to place such child in an institution of the State for the education of deaf-mutes."

"Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavits or other proof, that the health, morals and comfort of such child may be endangered or not properly cared for; and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in an institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes."

"The children placed in said institutions in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each per year until they attain the age of twelve years; unless the directors of an institution to which a child has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution."

For those past the age of twelve years the following provision is made:—"Every deaf-mute person resident in this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friends shall have been a resident in this State for three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received into one of the institutions in this State for the education of deaf-mutes, and shall be provided with board, lodging and tuition; and the directors of such institution shall receive for each pupil so provided for, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the Treasurer of the State."

—The statute makes it the duty of the Supervisors, Town Clerk and Assessors of every town in this State to meet on the first Monday in July in every third year to make out a list of petit jurors. This year is the year for such meeting. It is also the duty of the board of selection so constituted to file a copy of the list of jurors with the town clerk and a duplicate with the county clerk.

—Alonzo Ferris was convicted of horse stealing at Oswego, June 25. He was charged with stealing a horse valued \$150 from H. Denio Loomis, of Hastings. Ferris was sent to the Onondaga penitentiary.

—The Oswego Town fair will be held September 28, 29 and 30.

News of the Week.

The trouble in Chin Kiang, China, caused by the imprisonment of two native soldiers for insulting the American consul, has been settled.

The failure of Wilson & Armstrong, No. 69 Aldermansbury, was announced in London Wednesday, their liabilities being estimated at \$1,000,000.

The General Government of Germany is preparing a Parliamentary measure to prohibit public religious processions.

The King of Burmah has granted Great Britain permission to send forces through his dominion to China.

The overflow of the river Garonne, France, has caused immense damage to property and loss of a number of lives.

The Von Arnim case was decided by the Kammergericht Thursday by a conviction for abstracting State papers with intent, the sentence being nine months' imprisonment.

The London Times reports that a rebellion has broken out in Burmah.

It is said that Count Von Arnim will appeal from the decision of the Kammergericht to the Supreme Tribunal.

The Burmese and Great Britain treaty has been signed by the King of Burmah.

The American riflemen, in practice at Dollymount, made a score of 950 points out of a possible 1,080, thereby exceeding the score by which they won at the Creedmoor match last year.

Admiral Werner, of the German Navy, gave a banquet at Kiel Thursday, in honor of Admiral Worden and the officers of the United States squadron.

Three murderers were hanged on Friday, Gordon and Wagner in Thomaston, Me., and Costello at Dedham, Mass.

Seven miners were killed by falling shafts at Plymouth, Penn., Saturday.

The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail hands will sell out in Nebraska for \$25,000, \$11,000 in money.

The affairs of Howard University (colored) are in a bad way through the control of speculators.

Prohibition State Convention.

This convention was held in Syracuse, last week, and the following nominations for State officers were made:

For Secretary of State—Hon. Geo. B. Dusibere, of Ontario; Comptroller—Prof. Hopkins, of Monroe; St. to Treasurer—Stevens B. Ayers, of Yates; Attorney General—E. T. Marsh, of Herkimer; Canal Commissioner—Ira Bell, of St. Lawrence; State Prison Inspector—J. B. Gibbs, New York.

A State Committee was appointed, of which A. D. Stowell, of Fulton, is a member for Oswego county.

COLOSSE.

Julius Jaquin, of whom we have often made mention, died about one o'clock Sunday morning. He was about 34 years of age, and had long been a sufferer from disease contracted in the army. He served his country his full time of enlistment, and then re-enlisted. For a time previous to his death, he seemed much better, was able to be about a little. His funeral was held at the Protestant church, adjacent to Colosse, on Monday of this week, and was attended by a large assemblage of people. He was held in high esteem, as witnessed in the interest all the neighbors had in his sickness and death. He leaves a wife and three small children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn his death.

A sad and fatal accident occurred at Graford Square, on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Dayton Richardson was passing the school house with team and wagon, and roller attached behind. The children, full of glee, rushed to the roller, intent on a good time. Mr. Richardson cautioned them, and watched them.

All seemed well, when Mrs. Lavina Richardson called his attention to some work in her garden. He halted, answered her question, and started his team, when cries from the school children arrested his attention. He checked his team, looked about, saw a little girl standing in a dangerous place before the roller. He looked again, a little farther back, and then saw a boy prostrate upon his face in the centre of the road, having been run over by the roller. He hastened to pick him up. Found it to be little Freddie, son of Thomas Richardson, whose mother and little brother had lately been taken away by death. Mr. Richardson took the breathless and bruised form to Perry Richardson's house and applied restoratives, but very soon discovered that life was extinct. We were visiting at Dayton Richardson's and were soon around the lifeless form. We conveyed the body to his father's house. This is a very severe stroke upon stroke to the bereaved husband and parent.

The funeral was held at the house of the mourning father yesterday, and little Freddie was laid to rest beside the mother and little Oliver in the Mexico cemetery. Elder Munger, of Parish, preached the funeral sermon.

E. D. PHILLIPS.  
Colosse, N. Y., June 25th, 1875.

MEXICO MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR	
Flour, (retail) Spr'g \$6.25, red \$6.75, white \$7.00	
Meal, @ cwt, (retail) .....	1 70
Shorts, @ ton, .....	\$22
Shippings, @ ton, .....	\$35
Middlings, @ ton, .....	\$32
Corn, .....	90
Oats, .....	60

PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE:

Butter, .....	22 @ 25
Loose Butter, .....	21 @ 23
Cheese, .....	10 @ 11
Lard, .....	15
Eggs, @ doz., .....	16
Beef @ lb., .....	05 @ 18
Beef, @ cwt., .....	\$5 @ \$8 1/2
Mutton, @ cwt., .....	\$8 00
Pork, @ barrel, retail, .....	\$22
Pork @ cwt., .....	\$9
Apples, (dried), @ lb., .....	05 @ 06
Ham, @ lb., .....	13
Dressed Poultry, @ lb., .....	10 @ 12
Potatoes, @ bush, .....	25 @ 30

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. WILL BE EVERY DEPARTMENT BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M. HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.



Postage Free.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.



**Facts and Fancies.**

—Shades of night—window curtains.  
—Sheet music—children crying in bed.  
—A noose-paper—a marriage certificate.  
—The path of duty—through the Custom House.  
—The cause of woman suffrage—scarcity of husbands.  
—What portions of the body are the best travelers—the two wrists.  
—What is that which, by losing an eye, has only a nose left? A noise.  
—Some ladies, this season, wear wings on their hats—but it doesn't make them angels.  
—Meissner spends two years in painting a picture less than a foot square.  
—A Worcester somnambulist walked out of a second story window, and was wide awake after striking the ground.  
—The hair from a lady's braid should never be worn on the lapel of a gentleman's coat, unless the parties are engaged.  
—Old Lady—"Is this a smoking carriage? Fellow (inside)—"No marm; if you want to smoke you must go higher up."  
—"It's generally the case with bad boys," philosophically remarks Miss Anthony, "that they look like their mother and act like their father."  
—Schoolboys will be pleased to learn that Miss James, a teacher in Pittsfield, has been fined \$15 for whipping a scholar too severely.  
—"Heap good for hoss blanket!" was the exclamation of one of the Indian delegates as he danced around on a velvet carpet.  
—Fancies are the blossom of facts; purer and lovelier for their stronghold on truth, just as the fairest roses are grown in the finest soil.  
—It is said that the hurrying to catch trains and boats, of which there is necessarily so much in these days, tends to produce disease of the heart and brain.  
—A writer on dress says: "Short and podgy women should not wear belts." Now what is the use of advice like that? What woman ever admitted that she was "short and podgy?"  
—"We were married just a month ago to-day," said a Chicago bride, after her return home. "We went to Bawston and New York, and ever so many places, and had a perfectly gorgeous time. New York's just lovely!"  
—Here's an extract from a letter written to her lover by a Montgomery, Ala. girl: "For your sake, darling, I have quit using chewing gum; would you have quit gum for me? I would not have quit gum for any other person in the whole world."  
—A lady who is very plain, but noted for the elegance of her dress, was calling the other day on a friend, whose daughters are famed for their beauty. The youngest, about eight years of age, contemplated the toilet of her mother's visitor with wondering eyes: "See how beautiful my daughter finds you," remarked the mother. "Oh, mamma," said the little girl, "I was only thinking how well all that costume would look if it were on my big sister!"  
—There is a story of two families in Stewart county, Georgia, whose lives were saved by a presentiment. The father had a foreboding that a storm would visit that section and that his house would be in its path. He dug a hole near the house and had no sooner finished it than the storm came, and barely had he and his family sought refuge when the tornado tore his house to pieces. All in the hole in the ground escaped.  
—Twenty years ago, says the Brooklyn Argus, a poor boy, after attentively perusing the life of Lord Nelson, secretly left his parents' roof with a pocket-knife, a sandwich and a bunch of twine as his sole capital, resolving to go to sea and become an Admiral. Five miles away from home this brave, ambitious lad was kicked into a duck-pond by an exasperated mule, and he is now one of the wealthiest and most devoted agriculturists in the State of New York.

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And Save the Potatoes by using  
F.W. Devoe & Co's Paris Green,  
For circulars how to use, &c., address  
F. W. DEVOE & CO., 117 Fulton St., New York.  
34-4

**The Syracuse Standard.**  
The Syracuse Standard is an able, reliable and wide-awake paper—one of the very best of our exchanges—and we are pleased to note its success.  
WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT:  
The Standard is a valuable exchange, wide awake, vigorous, independent, and yet staunch in its defence of the republican faith. It is an honor to a section of the State where enterprising journalism is the rule. —*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*  
With its clean, bright appearance and variety of interesting news, the Standard ranks among the best of our State papers. —*Albany Argus.*  
It is a good-looking paper, full of enterprise and up to the news and times in every respect. We are pleased to see this evidence of its prosperity. —*Opelensburgh Journal.*  
The Syracuse Standard has a new dress—an earnest of thrift and an indication of prosperity. It looks bright and beaming in its new clothes, and will not fail hereafter, as in the past, to merit public confidence and respect. —*Lockport Journal.*  
The Standard, one of the ablest radical journals in Central New York. —*Troy Press.*  
The Standard is a strong and able journal and wields a large influence in Central New York. We congratulate its editors and proprietors upon their deserved success. —*Troy Times.*  
The Standard is an able paper, admirable in its news department and strong in its editorials. Long may it be lifted up before the people, and ever before an increasing number. —*Rochester Express.*  
The Standard in many respects, is among the best of our exchanges, and is particularly noticeable for the enterprise displayed in its first page editorial paragraphs, its well informed Albany correspondents, its reviews of local finances, and the vigor and propriety with which its local columns are edited. —*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*  
The Standard is an able representative of the political creed it advocates, and as a journal of news is fully up to the requirements of its readers. Its associated press reports, local department, valuable agricultural and financial articles, and its able discussion of all current topics, render the Standard welcome to the general reader. —*Fayetteville Recorder.*  
The Standard is a worthy representative of journalism, and an honor alike to the publishers and the public who sustain it. —*Onondaga Dispatch.*  
The Syracuse Standard is an outspoken and vigorous representative of the republicanism of Central New York. It is as tasty in its typography as it is sound in its principles and forcible in its expression. —*Albany Journal.*  
The Syracuse Standard is one of the ablest and most vigorous of Central New York contemporaries. —*Rochester Union.*  
The Standard, under its present management, is an excellent morning paper, and deserves the prosperity which it appears to enjoy. —*Fulton Patriot.*  
The Standard is particularly valued here, as it is first among the morning papers that reach our office. —*Sandy Creek News.*  
The Standard is enterprising and reliable, one of the best of our exchanges, and its clear type and tasteful appearance makes it doubly acceptable to its readers. It deserves all the prosperity that attends it. —*Mexico Independent.*  
The Standard deserves its success. It is enterprising. It contains the freshest news and it is bold and fearless in its positions on public questions. We congratulate the Standard. —*Auburn Daily Ad.*

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Manufacturer of

**CARRIAGES,**

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Platform Spring Wagons  
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**NEW STORE!**  
The undersigned has just opened a new store in the  
**PHENIX BLOCK, MEXICO**  
One door west of B. S. STONE & CO'S Hardware Establishment. He intends keeping a full stock of all kinds of

**FANCY AND DRY GOODS,**  
Such as  
**ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, POPLINS, PONGEES,**  
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And all kinds of  
**DRESS GOODS.**  
Worsted, Mottoes, and Very Fine Silks.  
Best Two Button  
**Kid Gloves for \$1.**  
And all other goods in proportion.  
**Frank Leslie's Paper Patterns.**  
Will make a specialty of  
**Paisly Shawls, Cloak AND Dress Trimmings,**  
AND  
**Mourning Goods.**  
He has also a fine and cheap assortment of  
**FLANNELS,**  
And wishes to say to the public that he will procure on the shortest notice, and at the lowest terms anything in his line of trade not found in the village.  
**C. B. CHAPMAN & SON.**  
M. co, April 24 1875.

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**Food for the Babies.**  
CHILDREN FED ON  
**RIDGE'S FOOD**  
Will thrive, be strong and healthy, and become little models of youthful strength and childish beauty, to whom the usual diseases will bring but little danger.  
**N. F. BURNHAM'S TURBINE WATER WHEEL**  
WAS SELECTED, 4 years ago, and put to work in the U. S. PATENT OFFICE, D. C., and has PROVED to be the BEST. 19 sizes made. — PRICES LOWER than any other first-class Wheel. Pamphlet free.  
Address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

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A prompt, radical and permanent cure for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c. Tested for over 30 years with perfect success. Sent for a circular. Price: \$1 per box; six boxes \$5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., 36 John St., New York. P. O. box 2430.

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For Beautifying the Complexion. Best article of the kind in use. Removes Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Sallowness, Blisters, &c. Recommended by Clara Louise Kellogg, Janu-schele, Lotta (the favorite actress), and many others. For sale by druggists. Price 50 cts. Manufactured by CHAMPLIN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

**\$77** A WEEK guaranteed o Male and Female Agents, in their locality. — Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

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**A WILSON SHUTTLE Sewing Machine**  
**FOR 50 Dollars!!**  
**FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, AND EVERYBODY**  
Buy the World-Renowned  
**WILSON Shuttle Sewing Machine!**  
THE  
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The Highest Premium was awarded to it at  
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Ohio State Fair;  
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Louisiana State Fair;  
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and Georgia State Fair;  
FOR BEING THE  
**BEST SEWING MACHINES,**  
and doing the largest and best range of work. All other Machines in the Market were in direct  
**COMPETITION!!**  
For Hemming, Felling, Stitching, Cording, Binding, Braiding, Embroidering, Quilting and Stitching fine or heavy goods it is unsurpassed.  
Where we have no Agents we will deliver a Machine for the price named above, at the nearest Rail Road Station of Purchasers.  
**Needles for all Sewing Machines for Sale**  
Old Machines taken in Exchange.  
Send for Circulars, Price List, &c., and Copy of the Wilson Reflector, one of the best Periodicals of the day, devoted to Sewing Machines, Fashions, General News and Miscellany.  
**Agents Wanted**  
ADDRESS,  
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**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**  
**E. M. ANDREWS,**  
General Agent for Oswego County,  
163 Water Street, OSWEGO, N. Y.

**THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.**  
**A PAPER FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.**  
**The Journal for 1875,**  
While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.  
**WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.**  
**DEPARTMENT EVERY BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT**  
**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.  
**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**  
OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of  
**HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.**  
Who needs no introduction to our readers.  
HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

**Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.**  
Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the most chronic diseases, such as, They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Biliary Diseases.  
The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are, Acidulate, Diaphoretic, Cathartic, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.  
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.  
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.  
Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, and their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.  
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.  
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Throat, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.  
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swollen Neck Glands, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Oil Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Throat, &c., are cured by the use of VINEGAR BITTERS. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.  
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are cured by VITATED BLOOD.  
Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to "paralysis of the Bowels." To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.  
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt-Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, Diseases of the Skin of whatever nature or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.  
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No action of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.  
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.  
Cleanse the VITATED BLOOD whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when you keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.  
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,  
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and all of Washington and Charleston, and Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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**Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?**  
Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with dyspepsia, liver complaint and its effects, such as indigestion, costiveness, sick headache, sour stomach, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart, depressed spirits, biliousness, &c., can take GRAY'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your druggist, John C. Taylor, and get a sample bottle for ten cents and try it. Regular size, 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.  
**CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS.**—Those who want cabbage or tomato plants will do well to call on Francis Villard, as he has some fine ones for sale.  
**TONSORIAL.**—Mr. S. R. Rico has taken charge of the hair cutting and shaving saloon which for so long a time has been occupied by Mr. J. N. F. Hall, in the south end of Mayo's Hotel. Mr. Rico has had eight years' experience in the business in New York, and he feels confident that he can please all who patronize him. Give me a trial.  
**S. R. Rico.**  
Mexico, June 15, 1875.

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**Manufactory Main street, opposite Foundry.**  
**Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas for extracting teeth without pain, administered by H. H. DOBSON, Dentist, who also uses Narcotic Spray, and Local Anesthesia. Gold Block for filling teeth. "Something new," and by which the most perfect results can be obtained. Celluloid Base, a new plate for Artificial Teeth. It is not as heavy, and is more natural in color than any other base in use. Call and see specimens of work, and get prices that will defy competition.  
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Save Your Eyes, Save Your Money, Save Your Temper. Try my Crystal Spectacles. They are Clear, Brilliant, Perfect. Are made from Crystalized Glass, and highly polished. Do not break. They enable the wearer to see perfectly at any distance.  
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